Appendix 3

APPENDIX 3

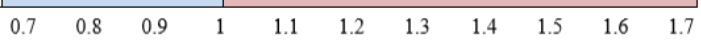
Meta-Analyses & Pooled Studies Available at the *Daubert* Hearings

The following meta-analyses and pooled studies were available in the scientific literature as of the date of the *Daubert* hearings in July 2019. One study, Taher (2019) had not yet been published. The plot and table below appear in *The Plaintiffs' Steering Committee's Omnibus Memorandum of Law in Response and Opposition to Defendants' Johnson & Johnson's And Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc.'s Motion to Exclude Plaintiffs' General Causation Opinions*, ECF No. 9914 (Corrected Version of ECF No. 9888) (May 31, 2019).

Meta-Analyses Forest Plot (Page 41)

"Eight meta-analyses of genital talc exposure and ovarian cancer calculated summary relative risks that were very consistent across the publications, ranging from 1.22 to 1.35, all but one had 95% confidence intervals, indicating that women who reported talc use were at statistically significant increased risk for ovarian cancer. Similarly, the pooled analysis of eight case-control studies reported an overall odds ratio of 1.24 (95% confidence interval (CI 1.15 – 1.33) . . . ." PSC Mem. at 40.

Study	RR	Lower CI	Upper CI	← Decreased Risk ←	→ Increased Risk →
Harlow & Cramer (1992)	1.3	1.1	1.6		
Gross & Berg (1995)	1.27	1.09	1.48		
Cramer (1999)	1.36	1.24	1.49		
Huncharek (2003)	1.33	1.16	1.45		
Langseth (2008)	1.35	1.26	1.46		
Terry (2013) (Pooled)	1.24	1.15	1.33		
Berge (2018)	1.22	1.13	1.3		
Penninkilampi & Eslick (2018)	1.42	1.25	1.61		
Taher (2018)	1.28	1.2	1.37		



Meta-Analyses Table (Page 106)[1]

Study	Relative Risk	Positive Association	CI consistent w/ 20% Increase	CI consistent w/ 25% Increase
Harlow (1992)	1.30	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Gross (1995)	1.29	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Cramer (1999)	1.40	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Huncharek (2003)	1.33	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Langseth (2008)	1.35	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Terry (2013)	1.24 (EOC)	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Berge (2018)	1.22	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Penninkilampi (2018)	1.31 overall 1.25 cohorts serous invasive OC	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Taher (2018) (unpub.)	1.28	Yes*	Yes	Yes

[1] All studies in this table (except Gross (1995)) were attached as Exhibits as follows to the PSC's Omnibus Opposition, ECF No. 9914:

Bernard L. Harlow, *et al*, *Perineal Exposure to Talc and Ovarian Cancer Risk*, 80 Obstetrics & Gynecology 19 (1992), attached as **Exhibit 26;** Daniel W. Cramer, et al., *Genital Talc Exposure and Risk of Ovarian Cancer*, 81 Int'l J. Cancer 351 (1999), attached as **Exhibit 37**; Michael Huncharek, *et al.*, Use of Cosmetic Talc on Contraceptive Diaphragms and Risk of Ovarian Cancer: a Meta-Analysis of Nine Observational Studies, 16 Eur. J. Cancer Prev. 422 (2007), attached as **Exhibit 159**; Hilde Langseth, *et al., Perineal Use of Talc and Risk of Ovarian Cancer*, 62 J. Epidemiology Comm. Health 358 (2008), attached as **Exhibit 5**; Kathryn L. Terry, *et al., Genital Powder Use and Risk of Ovarian Cancer: A Pooled Analysis of 85,25 Cases and 9,859 Controls*, 6 Cancer Prev. Research 811(2013), attached as **Exhibit 50**; Berge, et al., *Genital Use of Talc and Risk of Ovarian cancer: a Meta-Analysis*, 27 European J. Cancer Prev. 248 (2018), attached as **Exhibit 61**; Penninkilampi, et al., *Perineal Talc Use and Ovarian Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta- Analysis*, 29 Epidemiology 41 (2018), attached as **Exhibit 62**; Taher, et al, *Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Association Between perineal Use of talc and Risk of Ovarian Cancer*, Unpublished Manuscript (2018), attached as **Exhibit 63**.